

Monitoring Landscape Processes with MODIS data


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With a lot of help from our friends at USGS/EROS

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How are **landscape** scale **processes** occurring
or changing in space & across time?

Metrics of Interest:

Snow seasons

Lake ice seasons

Growing seasons

Unique stochastic events:

volcanoes, fog, fires, storms

Why these metrics?

- Synthesize climate on landscape
- Matter to vegetation communities
- Directly impact resident and migratory wildlife, fish, birds
- Permafrost, fire regime, glaciers, exotics
- Impact human activities:
 - Economic
 - Recreational
- Records unusual and sporadic events



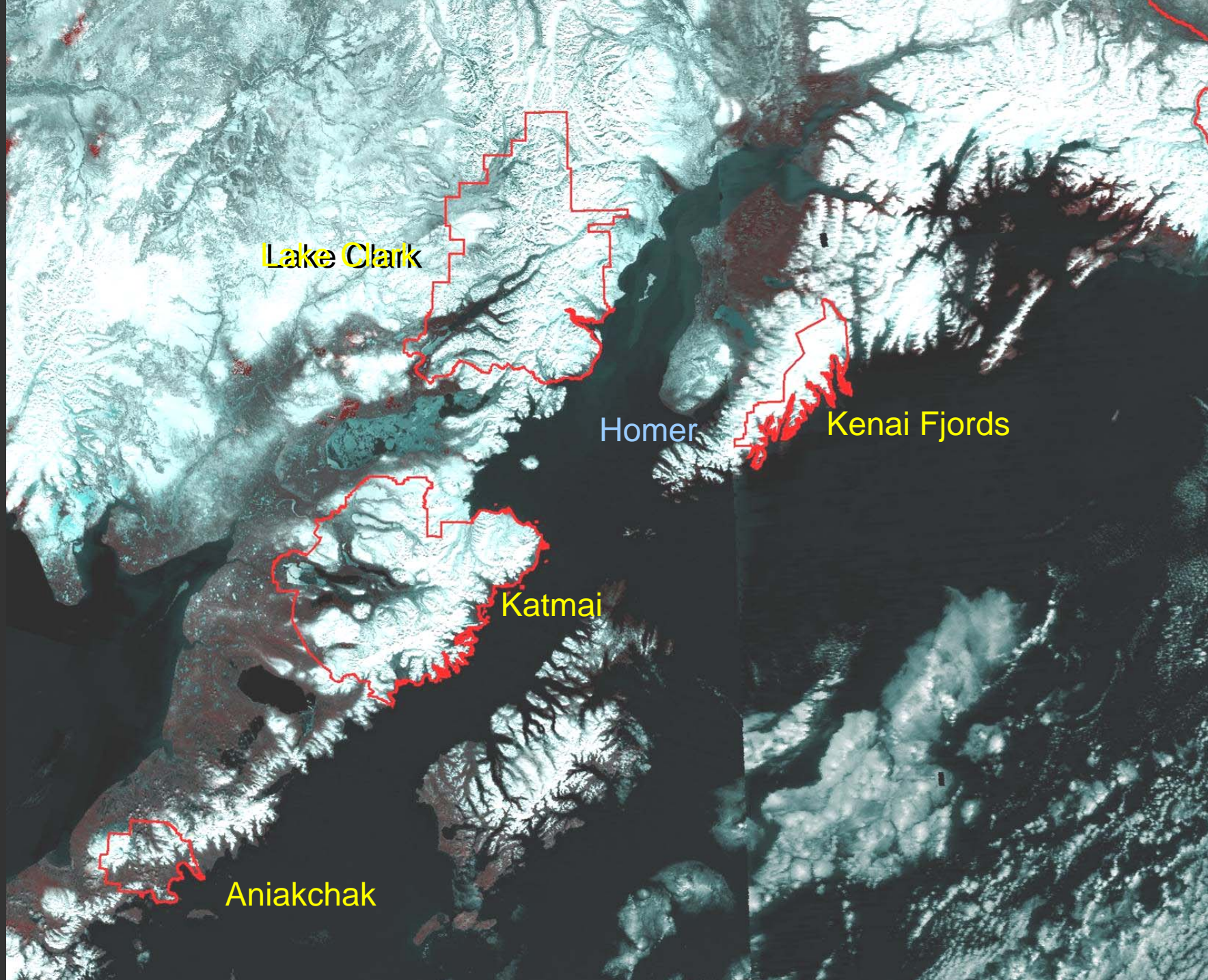
Augustine, Feb 2, 2006

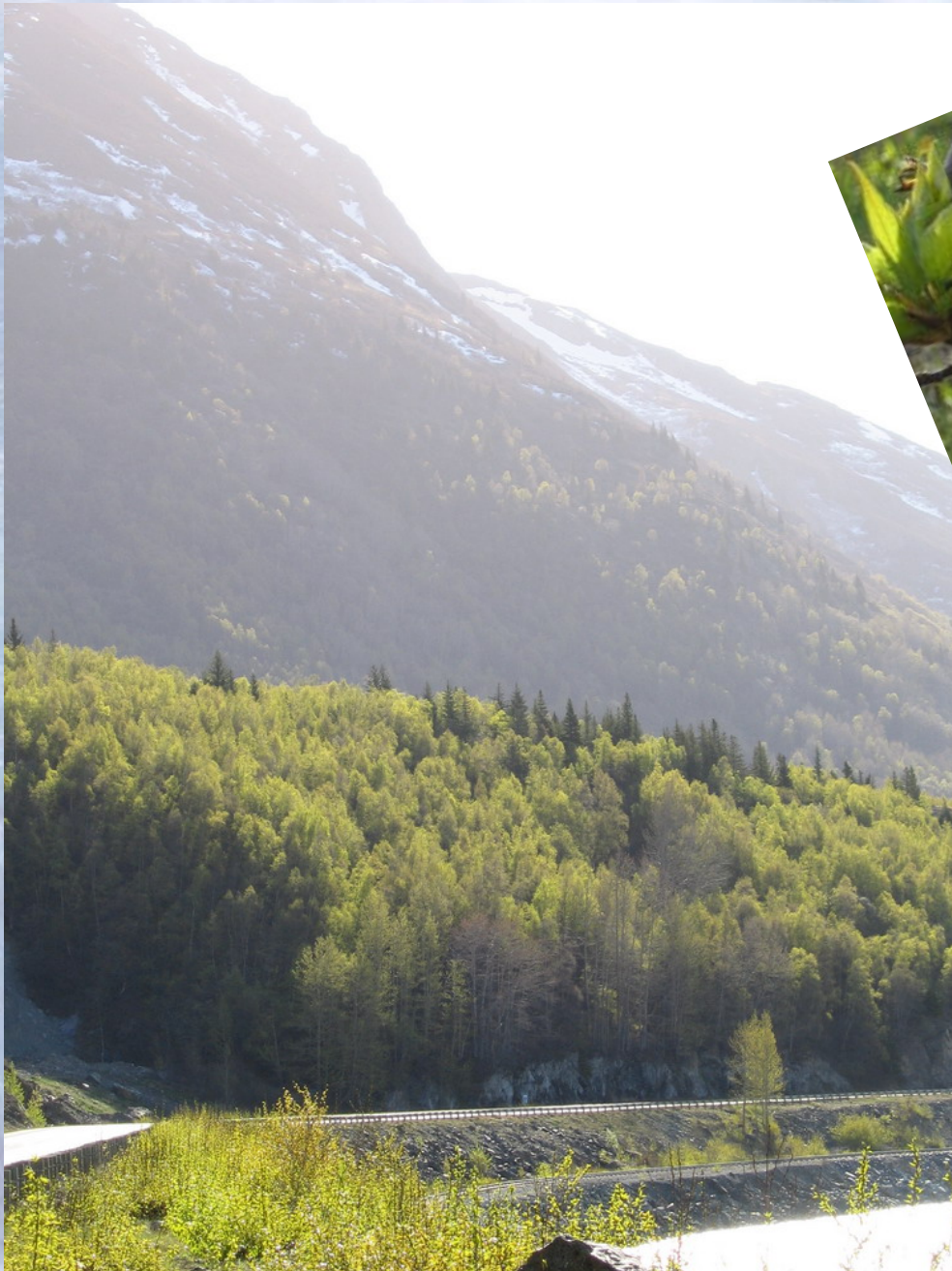
MODIS

Moderate Resolution Imaging Spectrometer

- Moderate spatial resolution (250-1000m)
- High temporal resolution (2Xdaily)
- 36 spectral bands for various applications
- Many standard products: land & sea temp, snow cover, greenness, infra-red & natural color images, albedo, cloud cover
- Many worldwide apps (arctic sea ice cover, el nino, drought)

Best for regional applications with short-lived or seasonal phenomena





**Growing season metrics:
Start, end, length, production**



Jul 28, 2006

M

lay

Cloud
Ice & water

Increasing Greenness



Sept 30, 2006

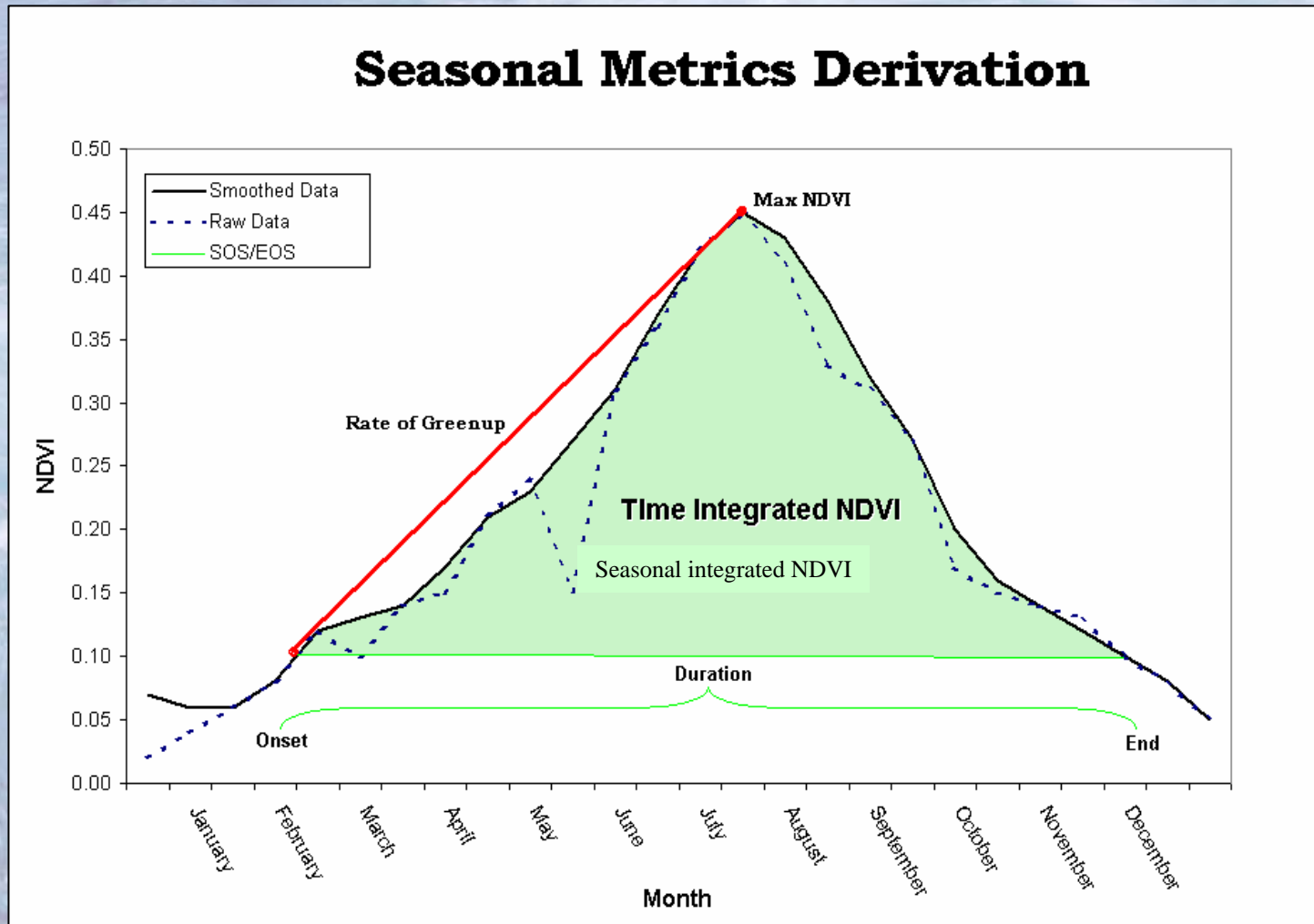


Sept 13, 2006

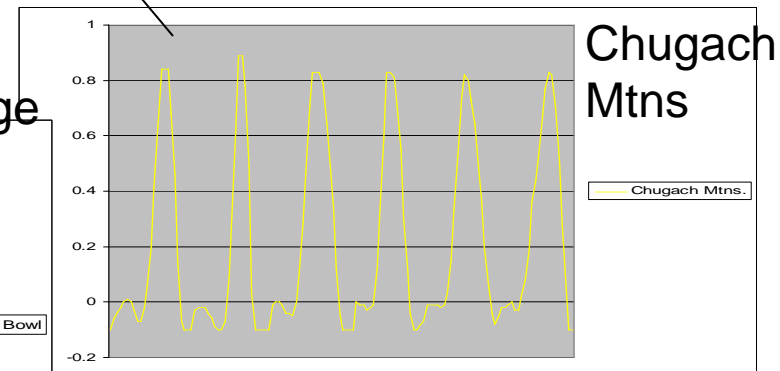
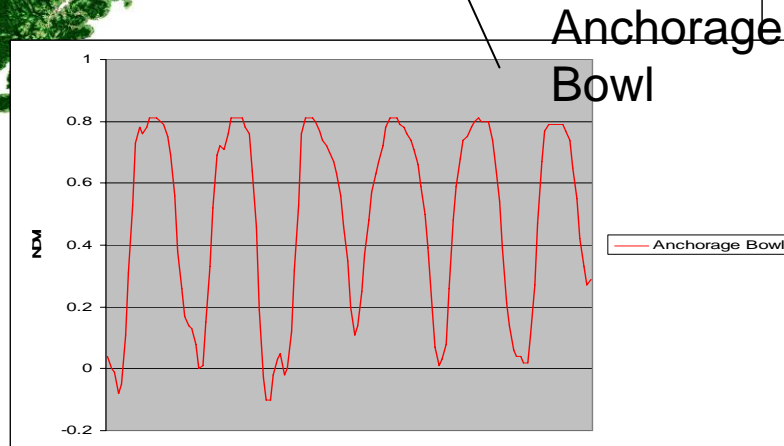
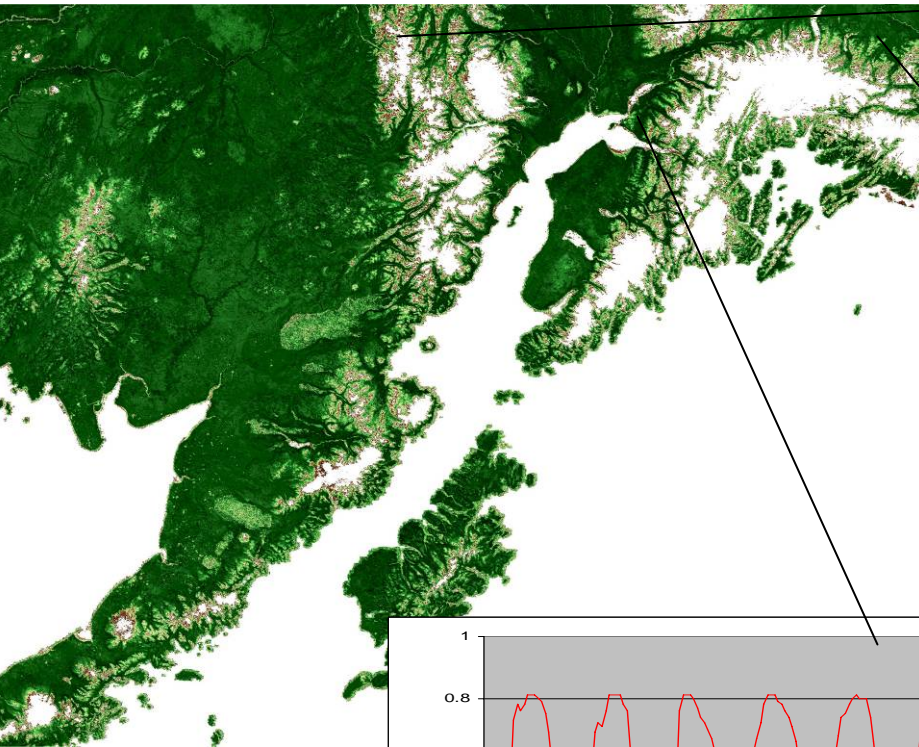
Trees observed turning in Anch

NDVI-measure of vegetation
greenness or production

Phenological Metrics from Annual Vegetation Index (VI) Cycle

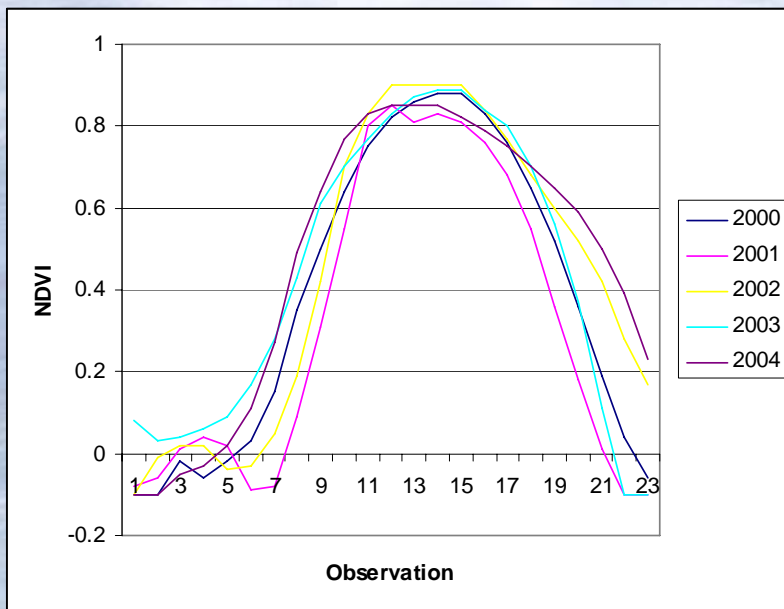


Temporal Vegetation Index Curves for 2000-2005

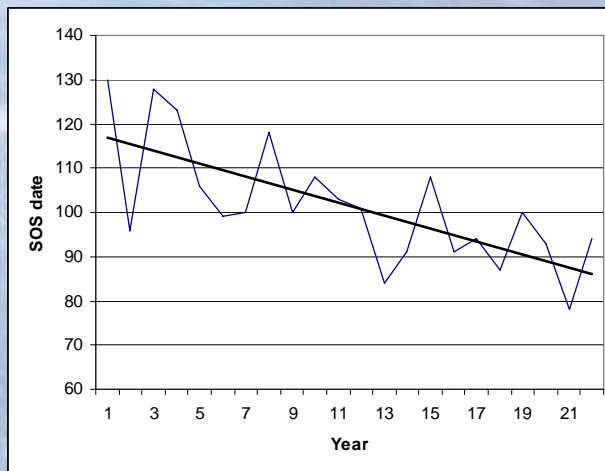


These curves illustrate differences in growing season length between different regions and between years.

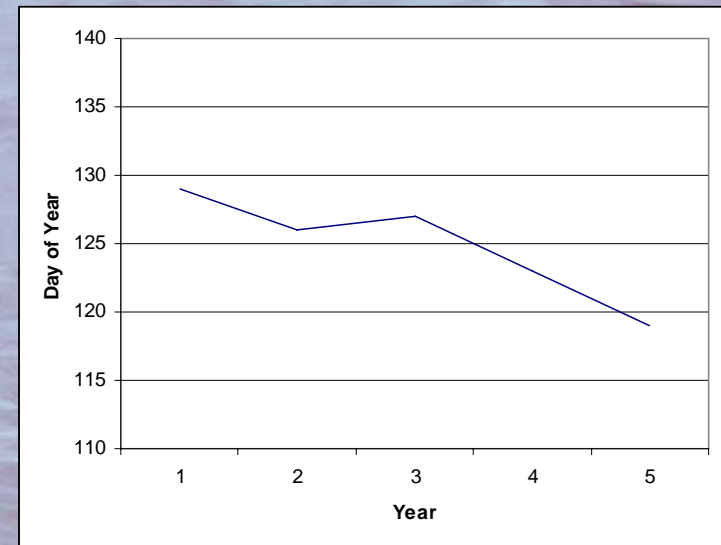
B. Reed, 2007



Annual vegetation index temporal curves from 2000-2004.

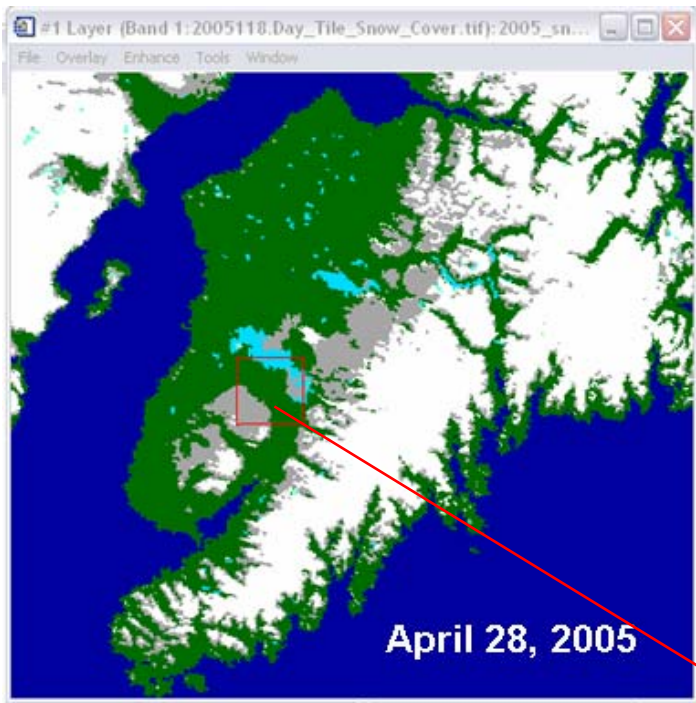


Time of start of season for 1982-2003 for a pixel in SWAN region—from AVHRR data



Start of season day for a pixel in SWAN for years 1 (2000) through 5 (2004)—from MODIS data





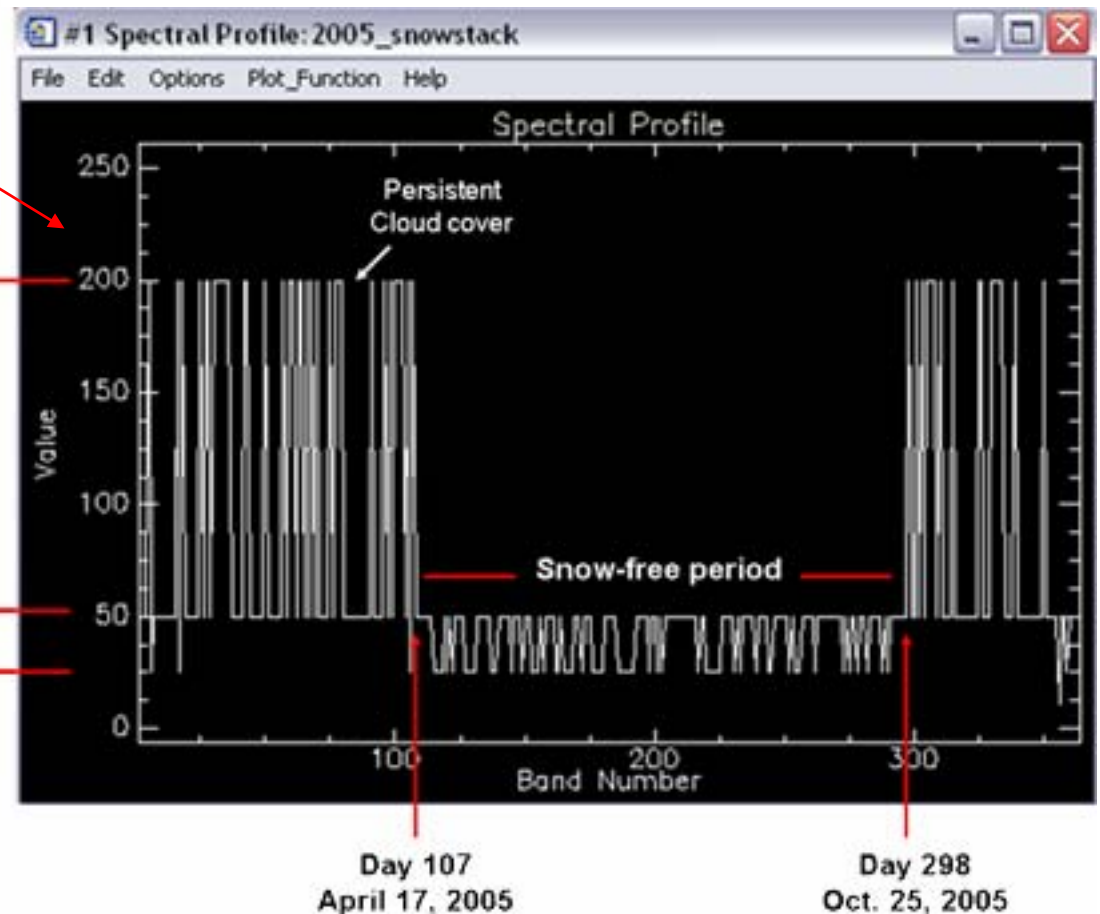
The snowseason profile for a pixel in the Nikolai Creek area south of Tustumena.

Band numbers represent the day of year and y-axis values represent snow cover pixel classifications.

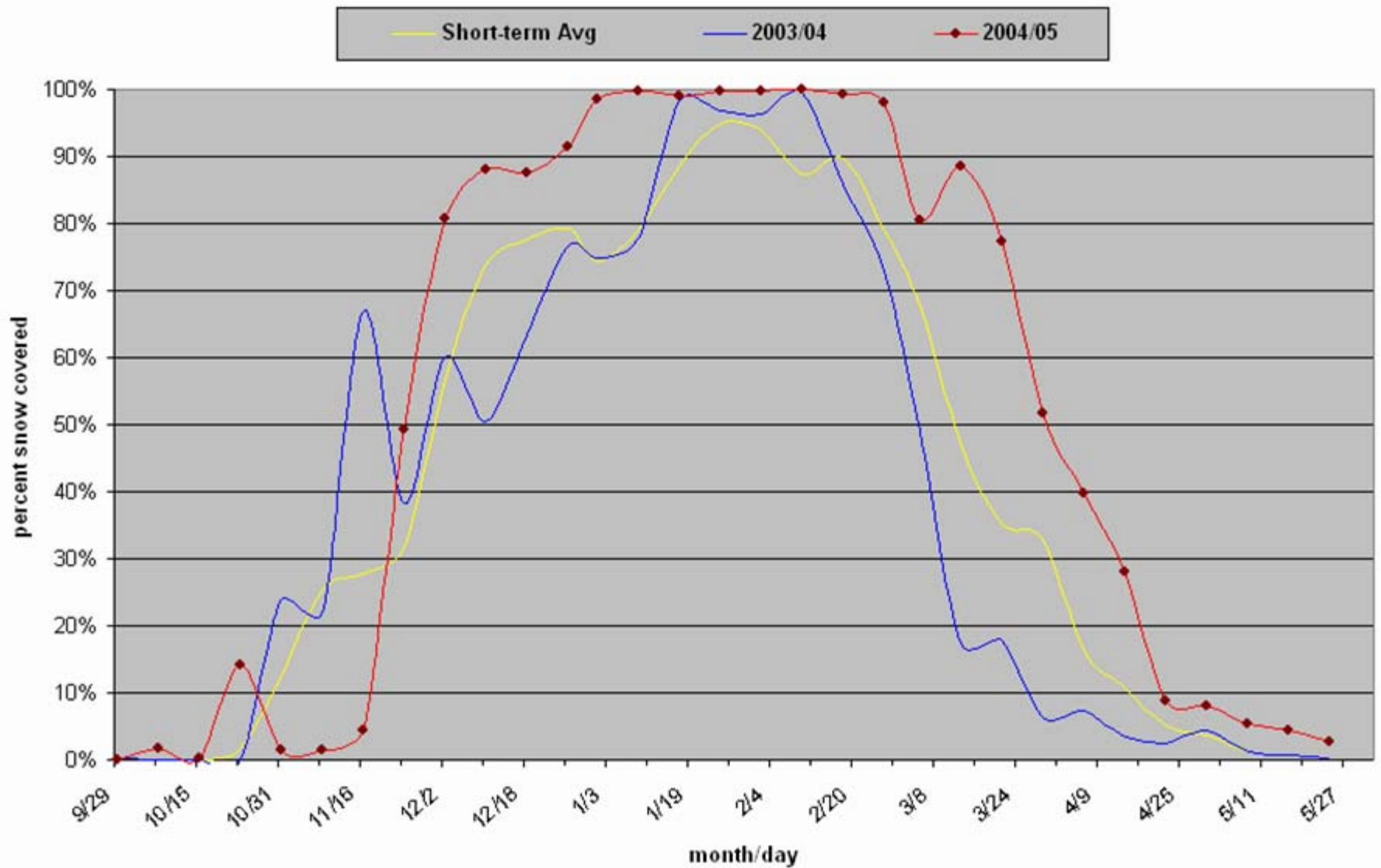
Snow

Cloud

Land
(snow-free)



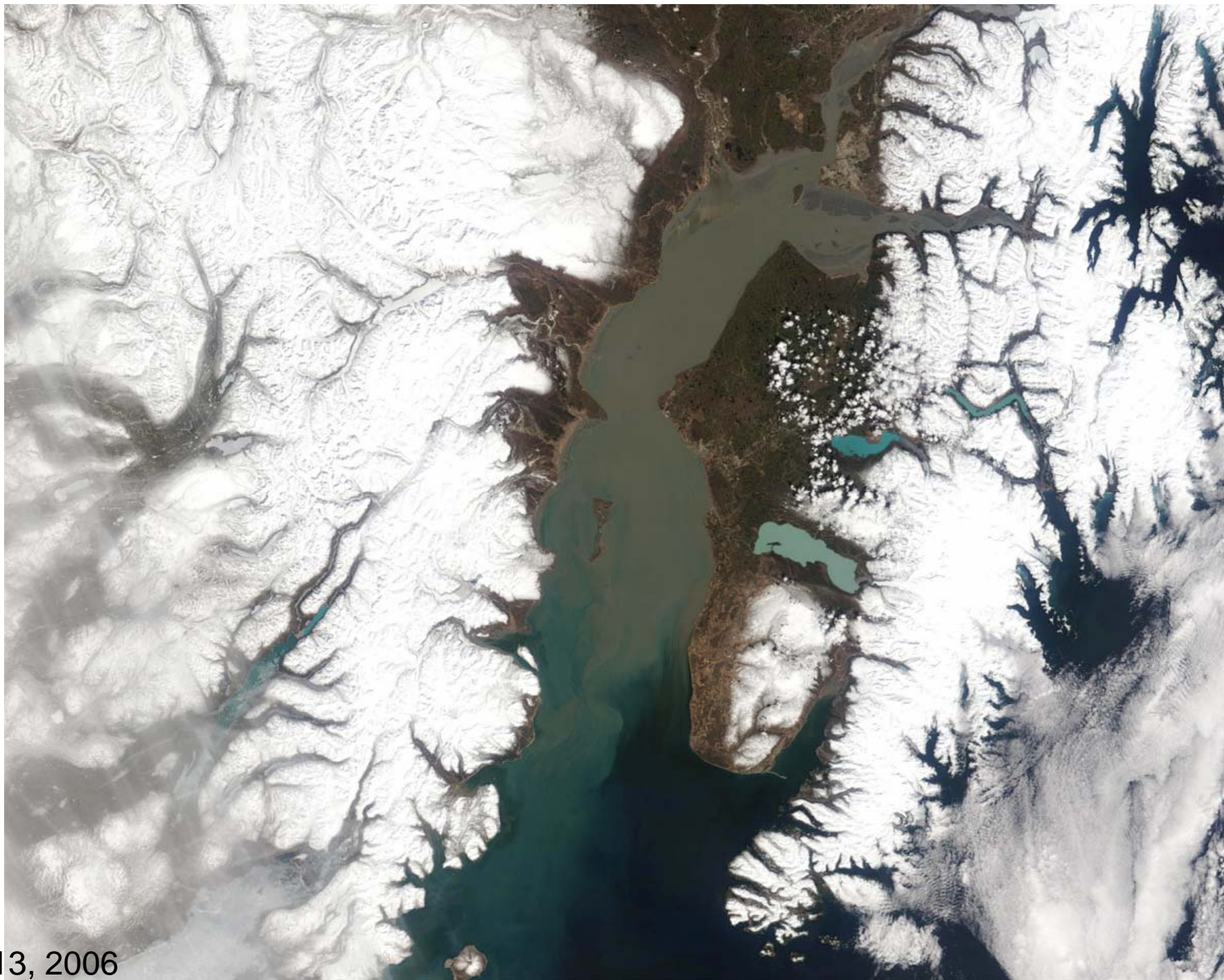
Snow Accumulation/Depletion Curve





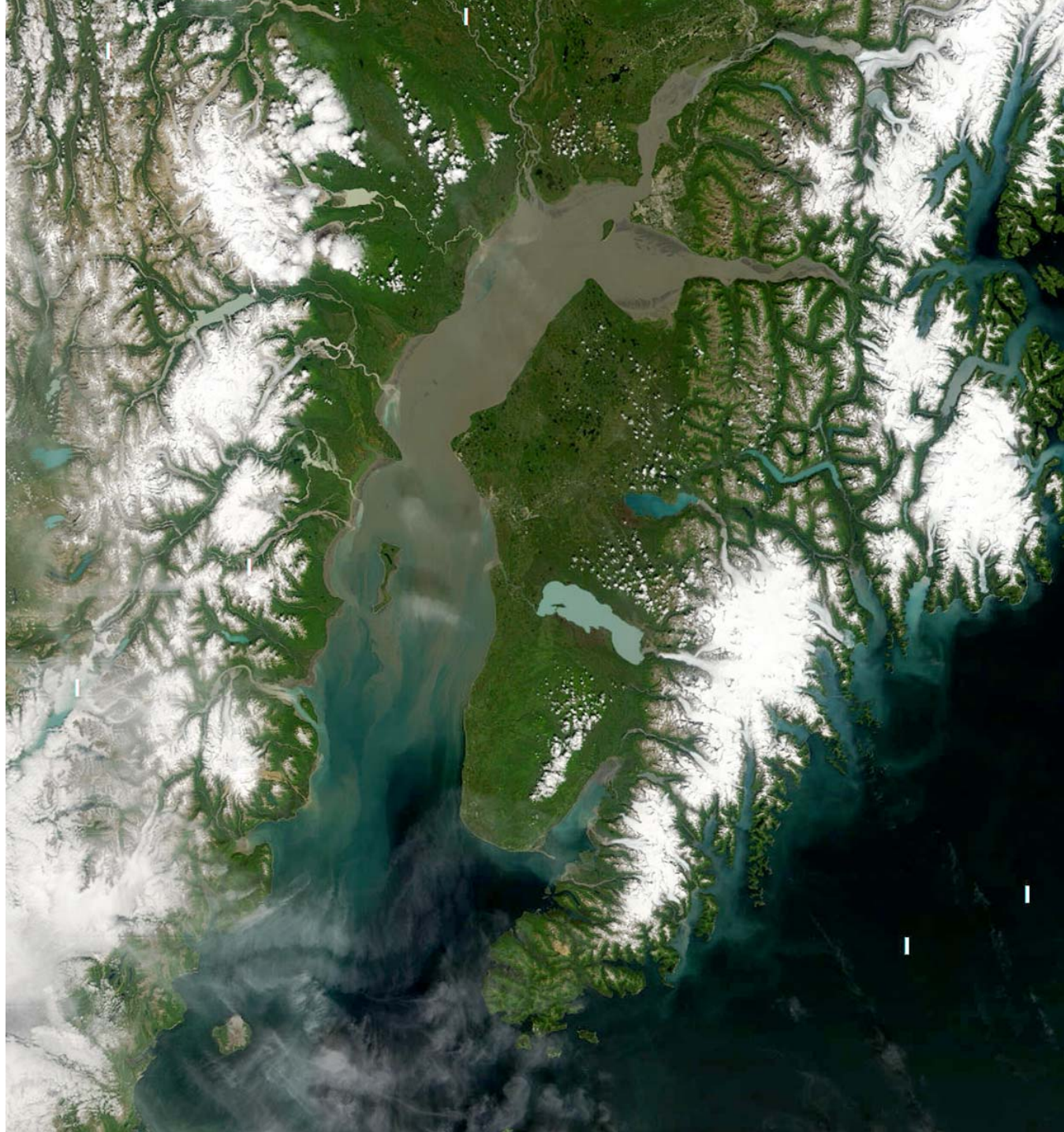


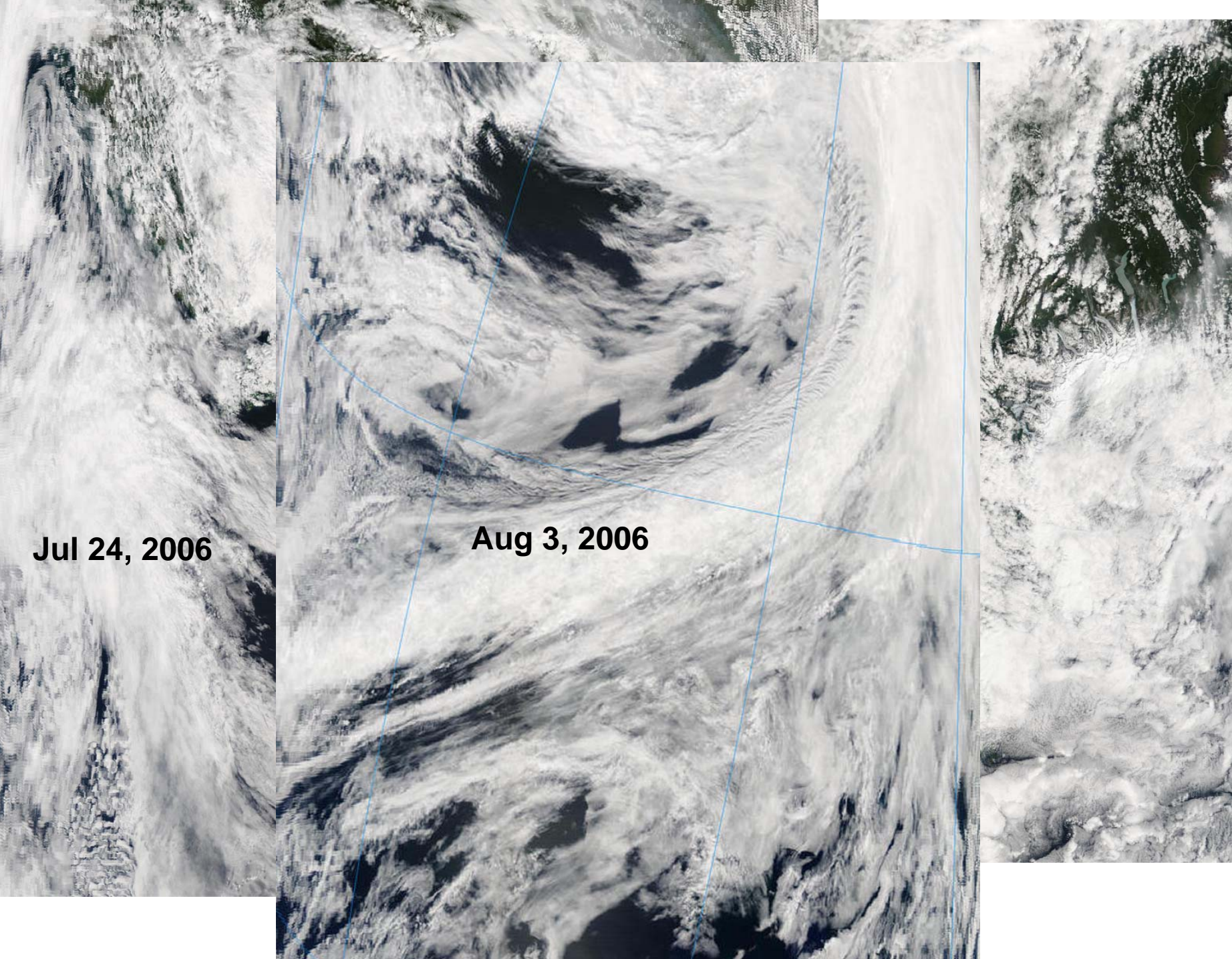
Mar 9, 2006



May 13, 2006

Jul 28, 2006





Jul 24, 2006

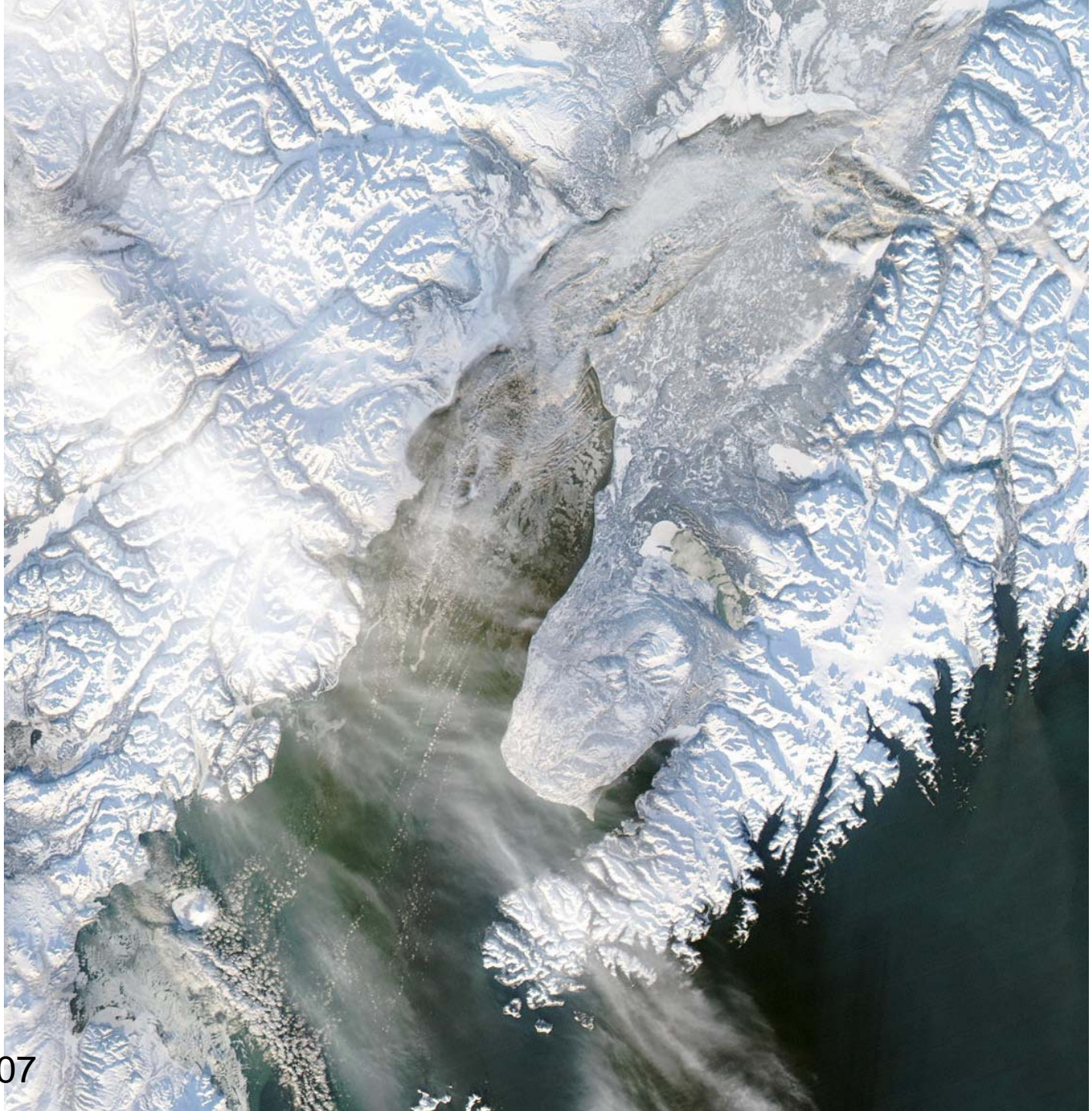
Aug 3, 2006



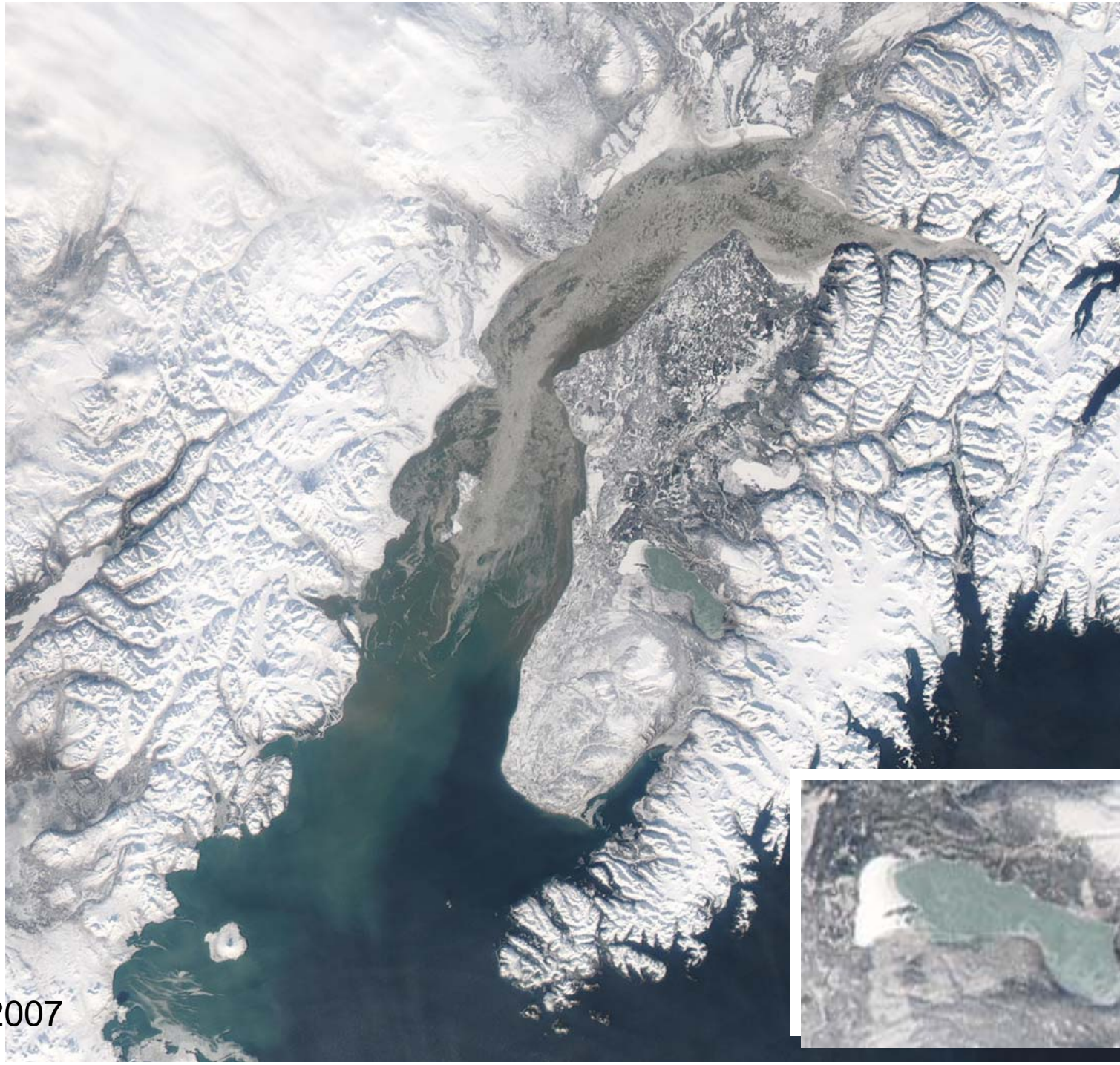
Sept 13, 2006



Oct 31, 2006



Jan 9, 2007



Feb 26, 2007



Bristol
Bay

Becharof

Brooks

Naknek

Colville

Grosvenor

Nonvianuk

Kukalek

Iliamna

Lake Clark

Twin Lks

Telaquana

Chakachamna

Bleuga

lower
Susitna
lks

Anchorage

N Kenai lks

Skilac

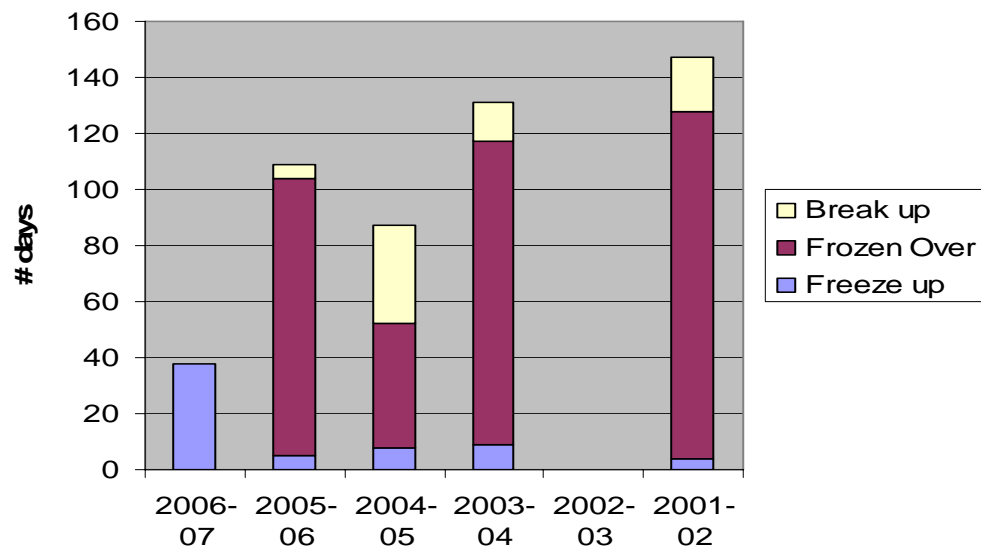
Tustemena

Cook Inlet

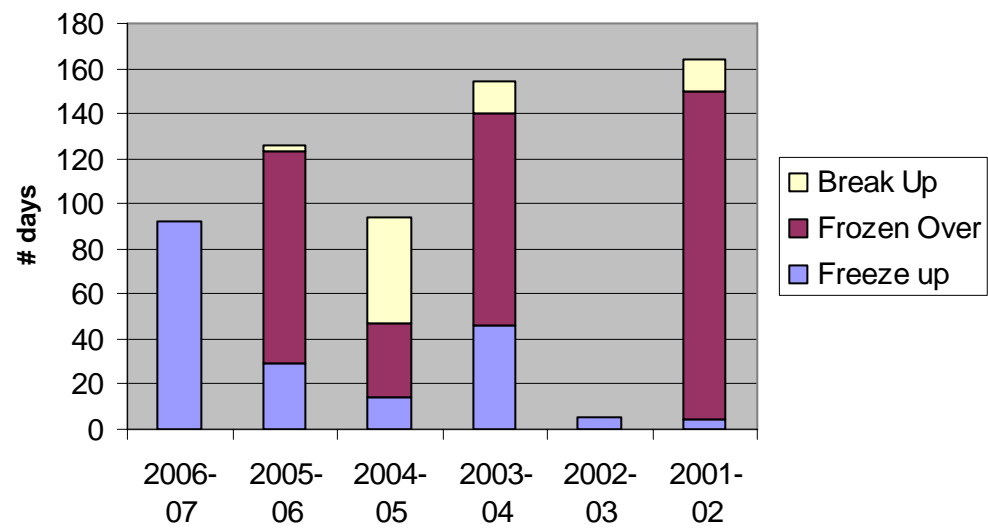
Gulf of Alaska

Kodiak

Skilak Ice Seasons



Tustemena Ice Seasons



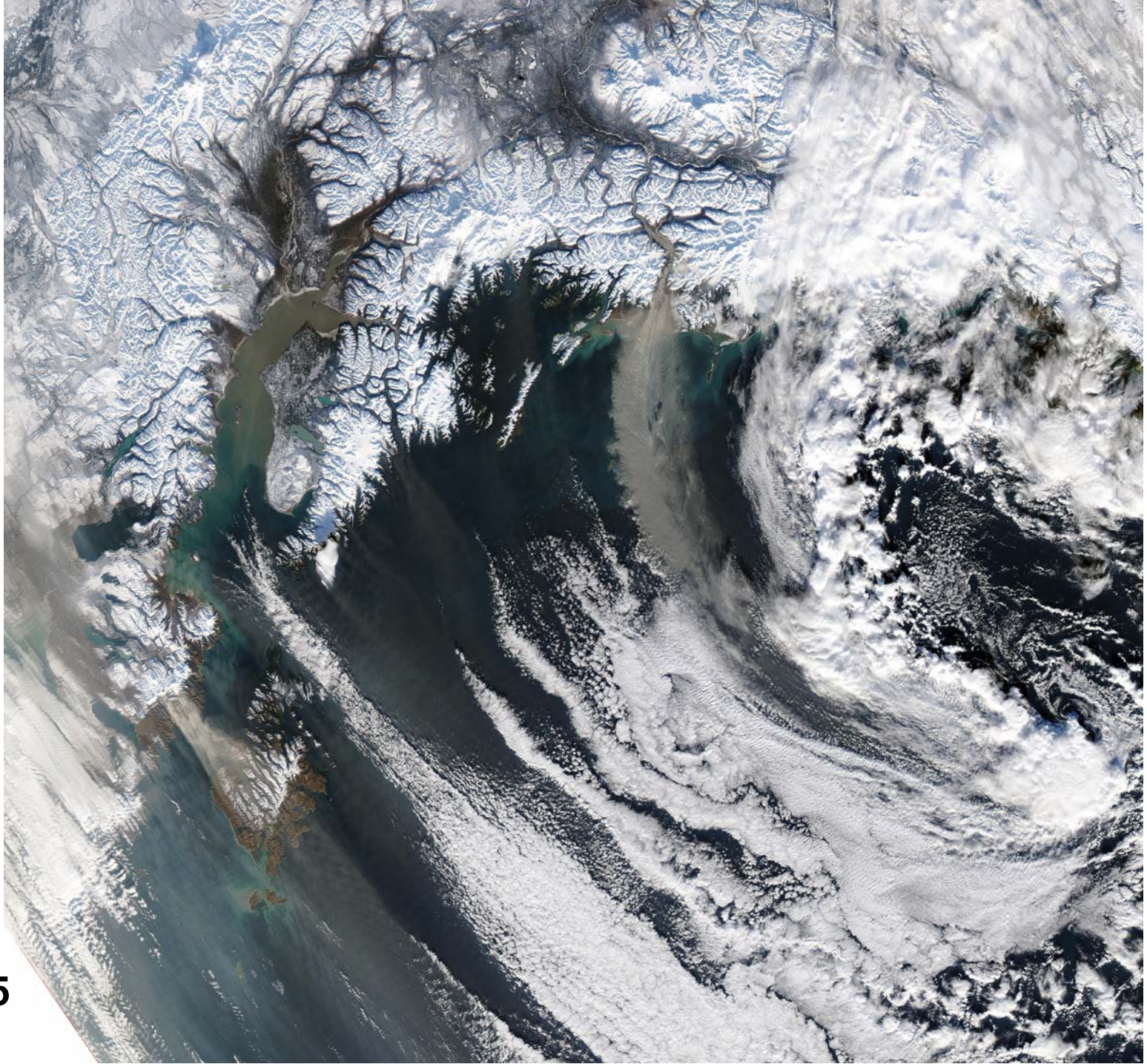


Things we've learned to date:

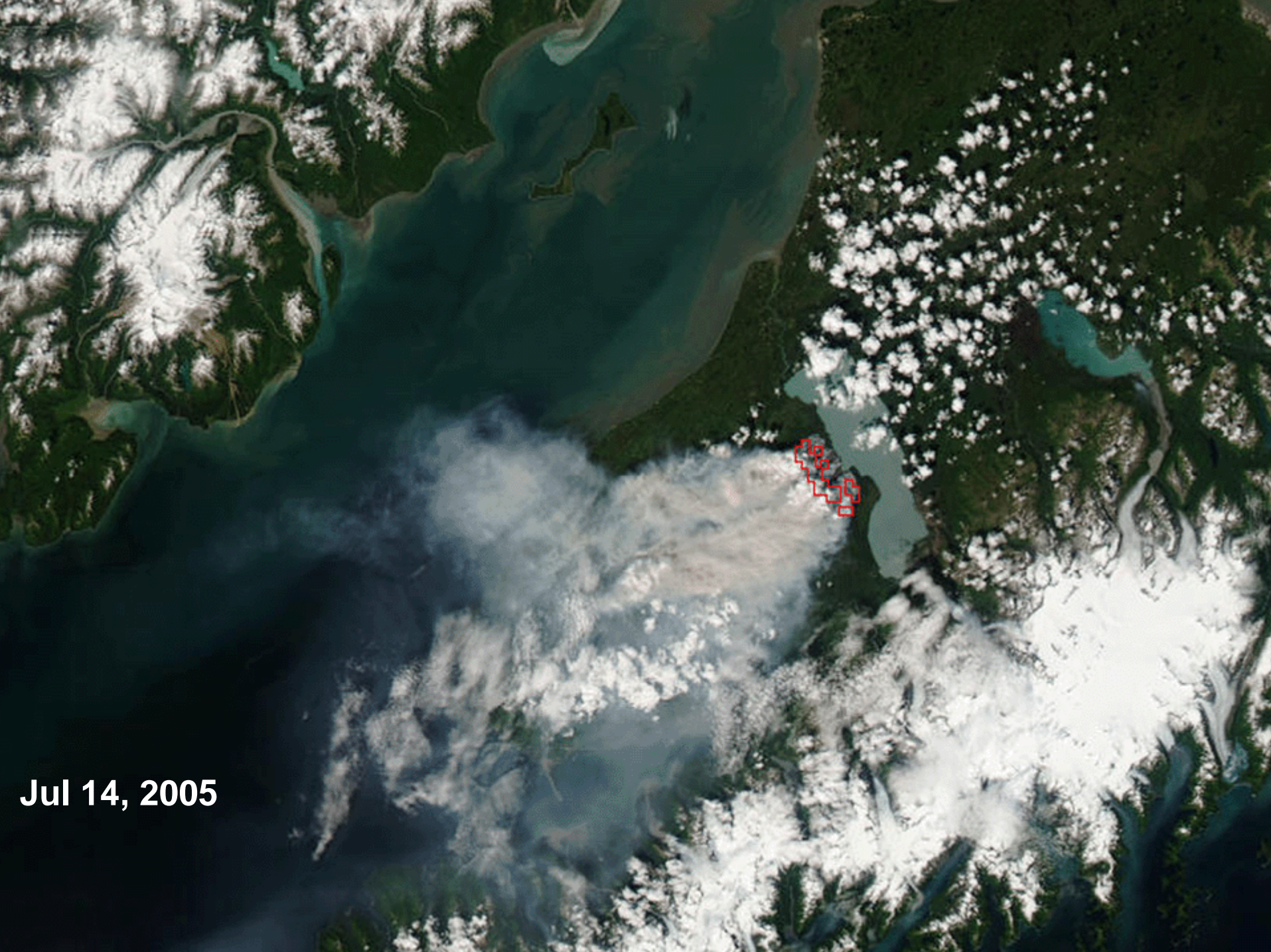
- Trend to earlier spring-25yrs
- Spring starts earlier than we can see
- Lake ice comes and goes—often several times a winter
- Interpreting ice is harder than one might think—at least 17 terms for ice surfaces
- This country is at the transition zone, being directly impacted by climate changes
- Amazing things are happening -- every day
- **Winter matters**

Status:

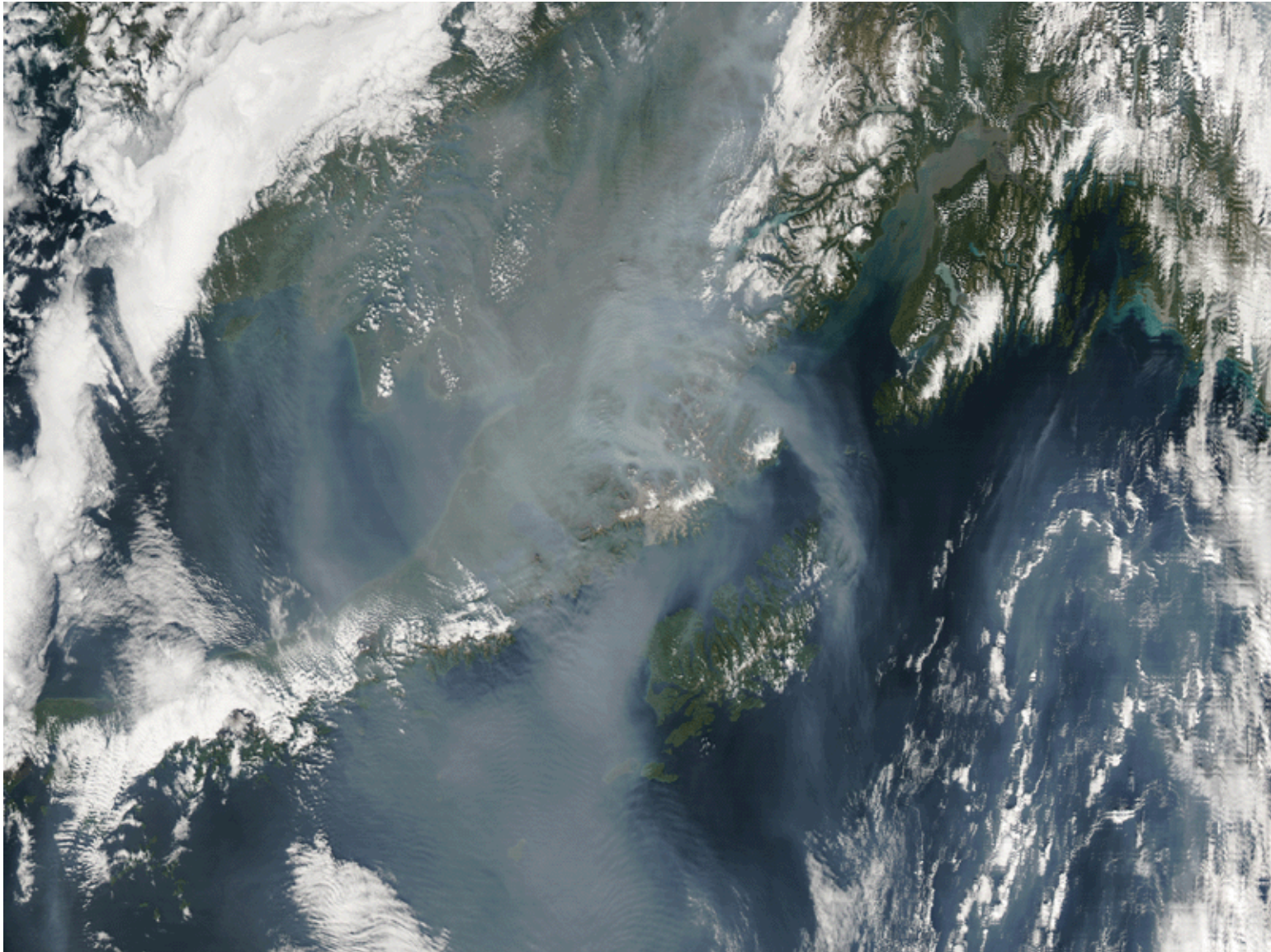
- Cover many lakes in network—dynamics in other areas
- Long term trends
 - Climatic data
 - Historical datasets
- Protocol is done (for now...)

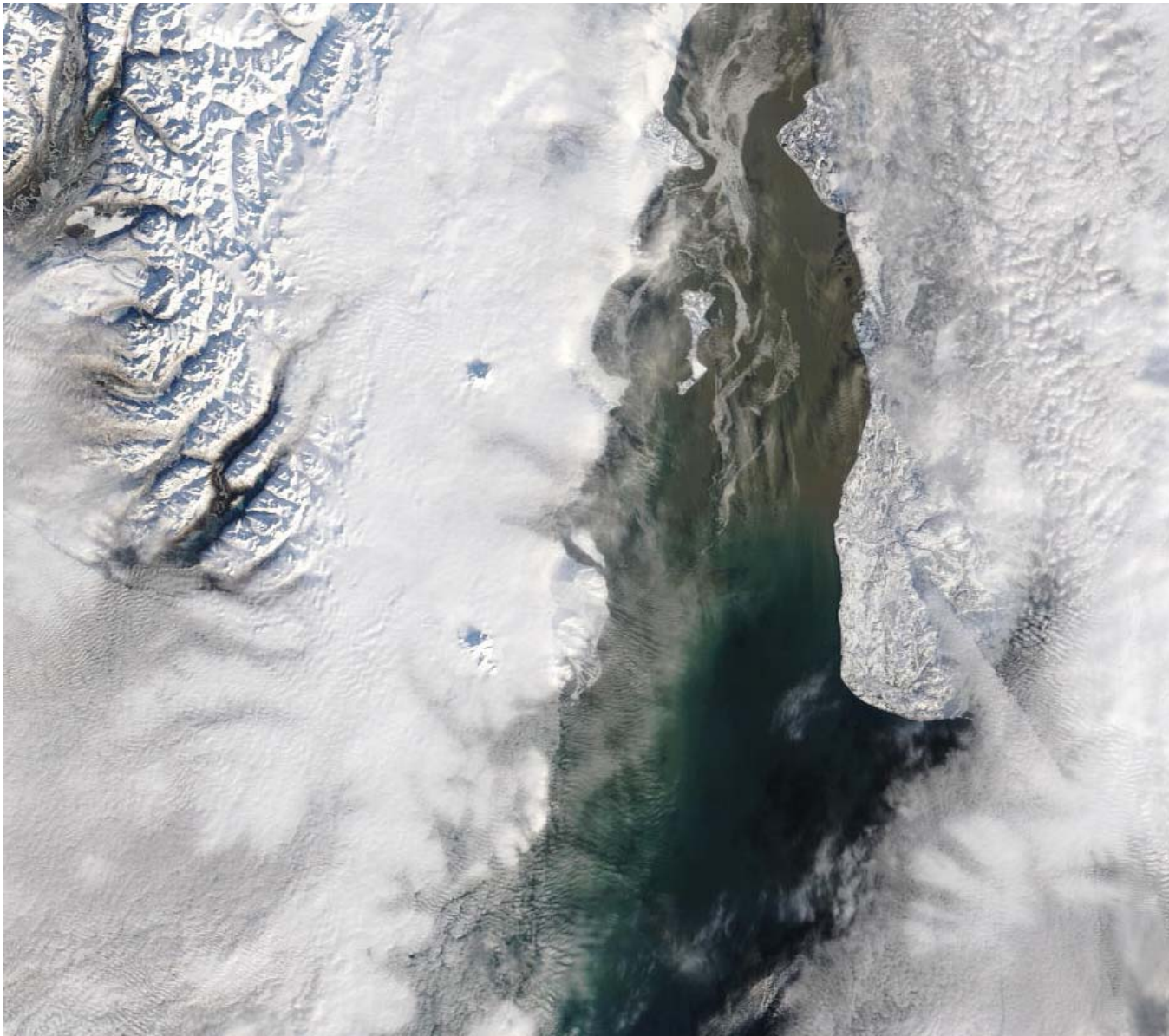


Nov 5, 2005



Jul 14, 2005





Redoubt and Iliamna volcanoes in the fog
Feb, 16, 2007



Cook Inlet during the Pleistocene

August 14, 2005

<http://rapidfire.sci.gsfc.nasa.gov/>

- Click **Real-time**
- Select date by julian day (see calendar)
- Scroll through thumbnails for both satellites; Alaska is usually in the 20-23 hrs UTC
- Ck out the **Gallery** for really nice images

